



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1858.

In his annual message to Congress, President Buchanan declared, in reference to the filibustering expeditions from this country, and having, undoubtedly, direct reference to the forays of Walker against Nicaragua, that he believed "our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages"—outrages which, as the President said, "the most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce as robbery and murder." Now, Com. Paulding in the course he lately pursued, adopted the most effectual means he could resort to, to carry out the President's views. What he did, was prompted and executed, with the desire of maintaining "our national character."

It has heretofore been said that Messrs. Whyte and Brooks had laid their memorials before the House of Representatives, stating the grounds on which they contest the seats of Messrs. Harris and Davis, members returned from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland. The memorials of Messrs. Whyte and Brooks have just been printed. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who has read them, says:—"They are of very similar character, contain about the same allegations, and present about the same statements of facts on which they are based; but while the latter merely asks that the seat of Mr. Davis be vacated and a new election ordered to be held, the former prays that his claims may be positively admitted to the seat now occupied by Mr. Harris."

The President is solicited by members of Congress from Pennsylvania, to nominate the gallant and venerable Commodore Stewart to the Senate for restoration to his rank as senior officer of the Navy. The Commodore was dismissed from the active list by the First Retiring Board. He has refused to apply to the Revising Courts for a re-investigation of his case. By his disposition, and the death of Commodore Morris, Capt. Shubrick becomes senior post-captain. The President is said to be considering the recommendation.

In New York, on Wednesday night, a brilliant entertainment was given to Judge Douglas and wife, at the house of Charles W. Baker, esq., Madison avenue. In the course of the evening, the Little Giant was called out and made a brief speech in his happiest vein, but only incidentally touched upon politics. Among the guests were Archbishop Hughes, Hon. John McKean and Mayor Wood.

The Treaty with Nicaragua will be laid before the Senate this week. It was confirmed by the Government of Nicaragua on the 16th of November. One of its stipulations pledge the faith of the United States to protect the transit route against vagabonds. This provision will provoke the hostility of the filibuster interest, and will perhaps cause the rejection of the Treaty.

The reports sent from Washington professing to give the views of the Administration upon the arrest of Walker, and what it intends doing, etc., are proving, as we anticipated, the mere exaggerations of filibuster rumors.

Congress will be in full blast again to-day. The country looks to the Capitol, with fear that the deliberations of the Senators and Representatives of the people, may only tend to increase agitation.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the December number of Blackwood's Magazine. It has articles on India, Michael Angelo, Phenology, &c., and a continuation of Bulwer's novel. The new volumes of the British periodicals commence the first of this year, and this is a favorable time for subscribers to begin. Robert Bell, King street, is the Agent for these republications.

An Indian chief from the western part of New York, came to the city of New York, last week, and whilst passing along one of the streets at night, was knocked down and robbed. The denizens wished to give the native a specimen of civilization.

Senators Robert Johnson and Cameron, composing the majority of the Printing Committee, have given the binding of the Senate to Charles Butler, esq. They have prescribed such reductions of price as to save \$20,000 on the rates of the last Congress.

The city of Troy, N. Y., has had to pay the sum of \$20,400 interest on the bonds loaned by the city to the Union Railroad Company, that company being without the means whereby to raise the money.

Senator Sumner has recently written to intimate friends in Boston, stating positively that he does not intend resigning his seat in the United States Senate.

The Fredericksburg News says:—"Hiring is dull—prices a shade lower than last year—though we hear of men who bring \$110 and women \$50."

The opening of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, has very much increased the number of persons visiting Lynchburg for business or pleasure.

During the year 1857 no less than 558 vessels bound to or from ports in the U. S. were lost at sea, and with their cargoes were valued at \$17,367,100.

Joe. Loefner, who committed the double murder in Cincinnati last July, has been sentenced to be hung on the 30th of April.

The attempted introduction of the newly manufactured word "telegram" is a failure—and it has been given up.

They have a new chimney in France, invented for the consumption of wood, instead of coal, by the Parisians. It consists of a mere pipe, into which the logs of wood are thrown, and beneath which the fire is lighted. This contrivance produces as much heat that the apartment is thoroughly warmed during the day, and at night the logs, completely charred, but not consumed, are withdrawn in the state of charcoal, and will sell for double the price of the wood in its natural state. This chimney is the invention of a Monsieur Renaud, and much is expected from it on the score of economy. The same idea is being applied to steam, using coal, which turns to coke, as it works without smoke or ashes of any kind, by means of a revolving cylinder beneath the furnace.

II C. Bulkley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has made a successful experiment upon a new plan of extracting Chinese cane juice, and recommends it to others, as it saves the cost of a crushing mill, and enables parties provided with ordinary farm implements to make a full supply of syrup for family use, at a very little expense. The plan is to cut the canes in a straw-cutting machine, and then steam them until quite soft, and press out the juice in a common cider press, and then proceed with the evaporation as with maple sap.

The metropolitan police of New York have added one valuable feature to their duties.—Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the superintendent, as it is pretty sure to do through some of his secret aids, that a new counterfeit is to be sprung upon the public, word is at once sent to every member of the department, and he warns every shopkeeper within his beat—giving him the name of the bank, and thus putting him on his guard.—In this way several extensive arrangements for putting counterfeiters in circulation have been "nipped in the bud."

The Boston Traveller says that about thirty ships are now on their passage to Boston from various ports in India, principally from Calcutta. After these ships have arrived, we may look for a cessation of arrivals for a great portion of the year to come, as latterly the markets there have become so overstocked, the quantity of goods on hand so immense, the prices of merchandise when sold so ruinous, (involving a loss of from 25 to 50 per cent.) that orders have gone forward, in many instances, to stop shipments.

Messrs. Rice and Shields, Senators elect from Minnesota, are expected at Washington this week when the subject of admitting the new State and giving those gentlemen seats in the Senate will be pressed in that body. This will be followed by the admission of Oregon with her two Senators, one of whom, it is asserted, will be Gen. Lane, the present delegate from that territory. The attention of the Senate will next be called to the subject of unseating Messrs. Fitch and Bright, who claim to be Senators from Indiana.

Remarkably clear and tough paper has been made from beet-root. Persons have seen some pulp produced from beet-root, that was very clear and white, and intended for the manufacture of the finest writing papers.—It is said that when mixed with other pulps, it saves a loss which regularly occurs, as by its aluminous character it prevents the escape of the finer parts of pulps through the wire-cloth of the Fourdrinier machines. The inventor of beet-root paper is Dr. Collyer.

During the past year the Cunard line of steamers brought to New York 22,660 tons of freight, most of it being the most valuable goods. In the same time 2,761 passengers have been brought from and 2,669 taken to Liverpool. The total of specie taken out amounts to the large sum of \$21,022,114 94! Their outward cargoes have been generally large but not equal to the cargoes of last year.

At late meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that body authorized the President of the road to offer reward of \$1000 for the detection and conviction of any person or persons who shall hereafter place obstructions on the track, or in any way interfere with the running arrangements of the road.

Woodville Latham, of Lynchburg, has been appointed Clerk of the House Committee of Naval Affairs, of which Mr. Boocock, is Chairman. A correspondent of the Virginian says, the office is a desirable one in many respects, and Mr. L. has already entered upon the discharge of his duties with considerable zeal and energy.

The catch of Shad last year, as well as during the previous one, was very light. The receipts at Baltimore, of Susquehanna, Potomac, and North Carolina Shad, in 1856, reached about 4,700 bbls., but last year the receipts included only 3,735 bbls., and 1,262 half bbls.; making a total of 4,426 bbls.

Mlle Rachel, the great French actress, it is stated, is recovering. She has resolved to abandon the stage forever, and intends to send her theatrical wardrobe and jewelry to the United States to be sold. The value of the same is stated at \$125,000.

On Wednesday last nearly a foot of snow fell at Bellows Falls, Vt. At Portland, Me., on Thursday, there was good sleighing, and at Quebec there was a heavy snow and much drifted. At Trenton, N. J., and at various other points, it was snowing on Thursday.

The New Year's Levee at the President's House was not only overwhelmingly attended, but was, perhaps, the most brilliant ever witnessed.

We are indebted to Hon. William Smith, for copies of interesting public documents.

Exchange and Specie.

New York exchange was offered yesterday, with but few buyers, at 1 per cent. premium, and gold was in very plentiful supply at 1 per cent. premium. This readiness of exchange and reduced rate for specie is a happy indication of the coming of a better state of affairs. Practically it is a resumption of specie payments, showing by the slight difference between currency and gold that our banks are in a condition to resume the entire fulfillment of their obligations, and that public confidence is attaining the degree of consistence that will enable them to consummate this measure at an early day. We learn also from Cincinnati that Baltimore currency was rapidly advancing toward par and that our exchange with that city will no longer offer any obstacle in the way of the important commercial relations between the two places.—*Balt. Mercur.*

Naval Courts of Inquiry.
Court No. 3, on Saturday, was occupied with the case of ex-Captain Ramsay.
Court No. 1, will, it is understood, re-assemble to-morrow, some cases having been remanded.

Telegraphic Despatches.
YORK, Pa., Jan. 1.—A fire occurred here this morning, which, before it could be subdued, destroyed six or seven stables or barns.
WHEELING, Jan. 1.—A steamer was burned in the river ten miles below Wheeling last night. The crew had barely time to make their escape in the boats. Everything else was consumed. The name or destination of the steamer is not known.
The Ohio river is 21 feet 6 inches deep, and rising, in consequence of the heavy rains for the past three days.

ST. LOUIS, December 31.—The Republican learns from a gentleman who left Kansas Saturday last, that the Free-State Convention at Lawrence had adjourned without making nominations. The matter was not reported as disposed of, however, and the presentation of a ticket before the election was deemed probable.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Private letters received here from the steamer Minnesota, off Tangier, October 23d, state that she made a splendid run from Cape Town to New Bay, a distance of 5,700 miles, in twenty-six days. She made on one occasion seventeen knots per hour.

NORFOLK, Jan. 1.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived today in Hampton Roads, from Punta Arenas, with the men composing Walker's filibustering army, taken prisoners by Com. Paulding.

TORONTO, Jan. 1.—The Provincial election in Canada is over, and three of the cabinet ministers have been defeated.
There has been but little snow thus far, and the great bulk of the wheat of this region is held back on account of the bad state of the roads.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The steambot Hero arrived here at daybreak yesterday morning, with an immense freight, and left in the afternoon on her return trip. She had a good passage up, and reports the ice much broken.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—We are having a universal holiday here to-day. The weather is warm and spring-like, and the streets are thronged with people.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—John Lay, who killed Richard O'Leary, in June of last year, in a street fight, was this evening found guilty of murder in the first degree.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The trial of Thos. Mead was closed yesterday in the municipal court, for shooting Jeremiah Agin, in October last. The plea of self-defence will be set up.

DETRIT, Dec. 31.—The weather is moderate. But little snow has fallen, and the river is free from ice.

DIVERT, Dec. 31.—Guy Foote, the President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of this city, was found dead in bed this morning.

Death of a Widow at Prayers.

A lady named Catherine Gray, who resided in Adams street, fell dead in her house at an early hour yesterday morning, while at prayer. Her death is attributed to grief and depression of spirits by the death of her husband, who was last by the wreck of the Central America, on which he was a passenger.

Both the death of herself and husband have been occasioned by the delay in the reception of a letter by her husband, who was in California. He sent a letter containing a check for \$250, and stated that when she acknowledged its receipt he would forward another, and a number of letters having arrived since he wrote, without bringing him an answer from the receiver of the letter, he was further to be determined whether or no Mrs. Jackson was acting under the coercion and authority of her husband, and so to be held free from penal consequences. The evidence against Jackson was conclusive, but a verdict of Not Guilty was received against his wife. It appeared that this was not his first offence, but for some time past he had been known to the police as the procurer of stolen goods. Portions of the produce of his business had been found in his possession at the time of his arrest. There were other little specks upon his character besides, such as a previous trial at the Old Bailey for felony. Under these circumstances he received the sharp but well merited sentence of penal servitude for 10 years. It was considered that Attwell had earned a ticket to a merciful sentence, inasmuch as his voluntary confession had greatly assisted the efforts of the police of the procurer of stolen goods in tracing out the circumstances connected with the robbery. The addition of imprisonment for a period of six months to the term he is now expiating was in his case held to be sufficient.—*London Times.*

Singular Death from the Bite of a Cat.
The Philadelphia Press says that Mr. Jno. Abel, of Jeannette, Luzerne county, Pa., died on the morning of the 27th ultimo, from the bite of a cat. About ten weeks since, he was walking from the dwelling-house to the store, when he met the cat in the path. He put out his hand to play with her, when she instantly flew at him and bit him. He complained a little at the time, but it passed away and no more was thought of it.

Stoub, the Westfield murderer, worked in West Hartford, last summer, and the family sensation of the town was caused by a man who had been known to do work for him. He was seen in Hartford on Wednesday, at the funeral of a child in Wallingford, a stranger rushed into the group about the grave, thrust aside the clergyman, threw himself upon his knees and burst into prayer in some foreign tongue. After praying wildly for a few moments, the stranger suddenly ceased, and cried, with great apparent agony, "My wife! My wife! My poor, poor wife!" He then left the graveyard, staggering from side to side for a little distance, when he ran. Every one present supposed him to be insane. Stoub always wore his coat buttoned up to the chin, and this man was similarly dressed. On Thursday and Friday he was seen at several places in New Haven soliciting charity, and one night he lodged in the watch-house. On Saturday he went to North Haven and returning late in the evening he was seen asking his way to the boat. Since then he has not been heard from.—*Hartford Press.*

A Chinese Chylock.

In a late California paper we find the following: At Dry Creek, in Amador county, some two years ago, a Chinaman lent a Chinawoman \$150, she giving her note for it, to bear interest at the rate of 20 per cent. compound interest per month. Suit having been brought on the note, judgment was rendered for the principal and \$1,200 interest. The man insisted in open court that the note or the woman, the Chinaman ordered declaring that the note should be enforced after the law in China, if the American Court could not do it. The Rev. Mr. Shuck has been endeavoring to settle the matter, having been sent by the head Chinaman of one of the companies.

A Troublesome Prize.
Everybody remembers the predicament the man was in who drew an elephant for a lottery prize. He did know what to do with him, when he had him, and he did know what to do with him, when he had him. He did know what to do with him, when he had him. He did know what to do with him, when he had him.

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Venerable Negro.
We conversed with an old man at the Richmond and Danville Depot, on Wednesday last, who gives his name as George William Brown, who seems to have a clear recollection of incidents in the revolutionary war, of any person he ever saw. He says he was born in Hartford, Conn., in March, 1751, and that he will be 107 years old if he lives to see the coming March. When he was quite young his family came to Virginia, and settled in Botetourt county, where they resided a number of years, after which his mother, Hannah Brown, who was born in Guinea, Africa, moved to Stafford county, where she is now living at the advanced age of 120 years. Uncle Billy says he was a servant to Gen. Washington during the revolution, and attended him on the battlefield on several occasions, on one of which he was shot in the abdomen and dangerously wounded by an Indian, who attempted to scalp him when he fell, but was prevented from doing so by the timely interposition of the patriots. He married one of General Washington's maid servants, who bore him thirteen children, and from the time of her death to the present, he has lived a widower. Many years after peace was declared, Billy visited New Orleans, and there remained until the close of the war of 1812. He was employed by Gen. Jackson as his body servant, and lived with him at the Hermitage. Uncle Billy, from his own account, has travelled through Mexico, and is quite familiar with the geography of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Alabama. After a long absence from the Old Dominion, he determined a few weeks since, to visit the home of his youth, and for that purpose purchased three new suits and set out from Tennessee on his pilgrimage. The superintendents and conductors passed him on the various roads from Nashville to this city, where he was comfortably quartered at the Danville depot, till a ticket could be procured for him on the Fredericksburg road. While waiting for this ticket, the room he occupied was entered by some black thief who stole his knapsack and clothes. Uncle Billy says he was kindly treated by superintendents, Campbells and treasurers Breckinridges, and seems truly grateful to them. He expects to leave for Stafford this morning, and as he knows a large number of citizens in Fredericksburg, we presume he will find many friends among them ready to assist him to the end of his journey. If his statements are correct, and he tells them with every degree of sincerity, his mother and himself are two of the oldest persons now living in Virginia.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

[It is very remarkable, that almost all very old negroes have been servants of Gen. Washington.]

Robbery of Lady Elmsmere's Jewels.
A sitting of the Central Criminal Court yesterday, William Attwell and Edward Jackson and his wife, the persons concerned in the robbery of Lady Elmsmere's jewels, were put upon their trial for that offence.

With regard to Attwell, the man who had made a clean breast of it at a previous stage of the proceedings, and who yesterday pleaded "Guilty," there could be of course but one result. The question, then, as affecting Jackson and his wife, resolved itself into one of felony or of the receipt of stolen goods. Supposing the case to be decided in the affirmative, it was further to be determined whether or no Mrs. Jackson was acting under the coercion and authority of her husband, and so to be held free from penal consequences. The evidence against Jackson was conclusive, but a verdict of Not Guilty was received against his wife. It appeared that this was not his first offence, but for some time past he had been known to the police as the procurer of stolen goods. Portions of the produce of his business had been found in his possession at the time of his arrest. There were other little specks upon his character besides, such as a previous trial at the Old Bailey for felony. Under these circumstances he received the sharp but well merited sentence of penal servitude for 10 years. It was considered that Attwell had earned a ticket to a merciful sentence, inasmuch as his voluntary confession had greatly assisted the efforts of the police of the procurer of stolen goods in tracing out the circumstances connected with the robbery. The addition of imprisonment for a period of six months to the term he is now expiating was in his case held to be sufficient.—*London Times.*

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The question whether Commodore Paulding was correct in his action is some what new and certainly important, but we apprehend that the principles which apply to the case are very simple. The distinction to be made is very plain between the relations of the Government to Walker, and the relations of the Government to Nicaragua.

If Walker is a citizen of the United States, as probably a large portion of his force are, then there is no doubt whatever of the right of Commodore Paulding and the Government to seize him.

The right is one which is inherent to the relation of all citizens and subjects to their Governments. The protection of the Government follows the subject wherever he goes. If a United States citizen is in trouble in the heart of Europe, Asia or Africa, the power of the Government to protect extends to him, and his claim on the Government is perfect. It would be absurdity to suppose that a citizen in such circumstances has such rights and claims, without having any corresponding duties. He is a subject, and is in all respects amenable to his own Government; so that, if the permission of the power in whose territory he is, be obtained, there is nothing to forbid the officers of his own Government pursuing him to the remotest part of the earth, arresting and bringing him home.

The permission of the foreign Government is not necessary as between the subject and his own Government. It is only an international right. The principle may be stated in these broad terms, that a Government has absolute right to arrest its own subject wherever it can find him. If the subject is in the invasion of foreign territory for this purpose is an offence to the foreign power, but not an offence to the criminal arrested. He can take no advantage of it. Once arrested, it is none of his business where he is arrested. His only appeal for redress is to the Government which has been invaded. Walker, therefore, if a citizen of the United States, has no remedy in the present case. He was properly arrested.

But it is said that he claims to be a citizen of Nicaragua, and as such he demands to be released in the position in which he was found. If a citizen of Nicaragua, his claims must come before the Government in an official way. Government do not treat with individual subjects of foreign powers, even though they are such distinguished filibusters as Mr. Walker. He must go to the Government of which he is a subject, and send his demand to the United States through an official channel, when it can be treated with some attention. It will then be time to ask who and what he and his force were, and what ought to be regarded as the proper measure of damages. If he has no Government, he cannot claim to be a subject of any Government, then he is without remedy. It is no offence to arrest a foreign citizen on foreign soil, unless the foreign Government chooses to prosecute the claim of its subject.

Walker has always been willing to claim citizenship of the United States when it served his purpose, and to throw it off when he felt so inclined. Whether citizen or foreigner, he has disgraced our country in the eyes of the civilized world long enough.

The present Administration has been strong in its opposition to filibustering. It has carried out the pledges which Mr. Buchanan made at the close of his presidency, and has done more to put down this sort of piracy than have been accomplished in eight years before. Mr. Buchanan well knows, from his personal experience abroad, the disgrace which has been brought upon our country in the eyes of intelligent people in Europe by similar piratical expeditions, and he has acted firmly and decidedly in the matter. His instructions to Commodore Paulding were peremptory, and that vigilant officer in carrying them out has set his foot on the territory of Nicaragua, without the slightest dread of giving offence to that Government. He broke up a nest of marauders and sent them to their own Government for such treatment as might be judged expedient and proper. We trust that the Government will commend the gallant officer for this firm and admirable conduct.—If he be not commended, if the Government disapproves of his course, a lasting taint of filibustering will attach to our Government itself. It will be impossible for an American to defend his country in Europe. The British commander present at the scene of Walker's capture was willing to join in it, and his report to his own Government will go far to establish the character of the present Administration abroad. But a disapproval of Commodore Paulding would go still further to lower its position, and it will never afterward be possible to deny that our Government at least winks at the course of the filibusters.

We are of opinion that the Government has made a mistake in discharging Walker, and a very serious mistake. If a foreigner, or burglar, or murderer, had been seized on a foreign soil, and brought by force of arms to America, it would be far from any one's thoughts to discharge him because he was wrongly arrested. Once here, he should be held for trial for his crime, and the question of his illegal arrest would relate to his captors. So in this case, if the instructions so repeatedly and strongly issued to all Government officials mean anything, and if the Administration wishes to be understood as acting seriously in the matter, they should have sent Walker to some Court for trial, instead of declaring to the world "we have nothing to do with him."

It is possible that the course of the Government may be explained by saying that when the New York Marshal brought Walker to Washington, he had no warrant to hold him, and the Government had no authority to give the Marshal a warrant. In reply to this, it seems to us that when a notorious offender, escaped from justice by forfeiting his bail bonds in New Orleans, and for whose escape a District Attorney is said to have been dismissed, is brought to the Government at Washington, they should have instant complaint and process to be issued against him, and send him to New York, the port of his arrival, or New Orleans the port of escape, for proper trial.

They are in danger of presenting the very contradictory appearance of censuring Mr. Clark, the New Orleans District Attorney, for letting Walker go, and then discharging Walker because they have no fault to find with him.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Mormons Leaving California.
At the last accounts from California the Mormons in that State were all selling out the lands, houses, goods, &c., and leaving for Salt Lake, pursuant to order from Brigham Young. A California paper says:—

The hebra of all the Saints in this State is rapidly being accomplished. During the past sixteen days a large portion of those in San Bernardino have effected sales of their property at ridiculous low prices; houses, lands, crops, furniture, &c., being sold at one-third their value. All cattle and animals which cannot be used for draft are sold. We look in vain for any other motive but war, fierce and vindictive in the sacrifices these people are making. San Bernardino is a pleasant town, and the homes of its citizens are comfortable. They have neat lawns, surrounded by shade trees, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and other appliances for comfort and luxury, which thought of the future would naturally suggest to a settler.

But all these are sacrificed—abandoned—sold for a few cents, and the people are on their way to Salt Lake. They are not going to suffer the privations and hardships which they well know must be suffered in seeking a new home in Salt Lake. In a few weeks San Bernardino will be deserted.

A "First-Rate Notice" of a Bridegroom.
A Western exchange paper publishes the following marriage notice:—"Married, on Sunday, the 4th inst., by Equire Carter, Mr. Geo. Walform, (better known as Old Walform the tanner), to Mrs. Frederick Miller, a charming widow of twenty-two. Old Walform is the ugliest man in the United States, without any exception, and how, with all his ugliness, he got the widow's consent to have him, is a mystery to us. We can assure the bride that she need not be afraid of any woman running away with Walform, for she is the only woman that has been within ten feet of him for twenty years."

Gen. Walker and the Administration.
The question whether Commodore Paulding was correct in his action is some what new and certainly important, but we apprehend that the principles which apply to the case are very simple. The distinction to be made is very plain between the relations of the Government to Walker, and the relations of the Government to Nicaragua.

If Walker is a citizen of the United States, as probably a large portion of his force are, then there is no doubt whatever of the right of Commodore Paulding and the Government to seize him.

The right is one which is inherent to the relation of all citizens and subjects to their Governments. The protection of the Government follows the subject wherever he goes. If a United States citizen is in trouble in the heart of Europe, Asia or Africa, the power of the Government to protect extends to him, and his claim on the Government is perfect. It would be absurdity to suppose that a citizen in such circumstances has such rights and claims, without having any corresponding duties. He is a subject, and is in all respects amenable to his own Government; so that, if the permission of the power in whose territory he is, be obtained, there is nothing to forbid the officers of his own Government pursuing him to the remotest part of the earth, arresting and bringing him home.

The permission of the foreign Government is not necessary as between the subject and his own Government. It is only an international right. The principle may be stated in these broad terms, that a Government has absolute right to arrest its own subject wherever it can find him. If the subject is in the invasion of foreign territory for this purpose is an offence to the foreign power, but not an offence to the criminal arrested. He can take no advantage of it. Once arrested, it is none of his business where he is arrested. His only appeal for redress is to the Government which has been invaded. Walker, therefore, if a citizen of the United States, has no remedy in the present case. He was properly arrested.

But it is said that he claims to be a citizen of Nicaragua, and as such he demands to be released in the position in which he was found. If a citizen of Nicaragua, his claims must come before the Government in an official way. Government do not treat with individual subjects of foreign powers, even though they are such distinguished filibusters as Mr. Walker. He must go to the Government of which he is a subject, and send his demand to the United States through an official channel, when it can be treated with some attention. It will then be time to ask who and what he and his force were, and what ought to be regarded as the proper measure of damages. If he has no Government, he cannot claim to be a subject of any Government, then he is without remedy. It is no offence to arrest a foreign citizen on foreign soil, unless the foreign Government chooses to prosecute the claim of its subject.